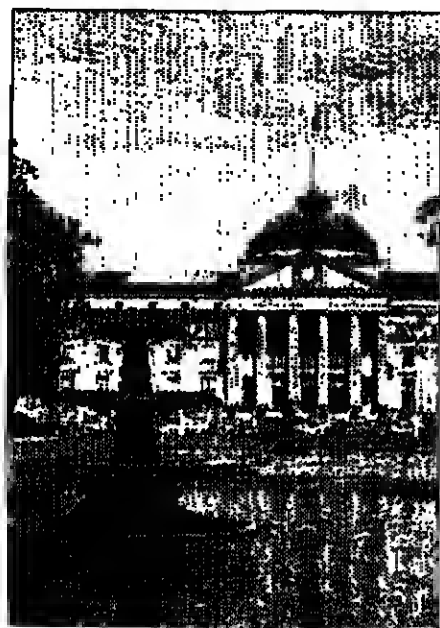


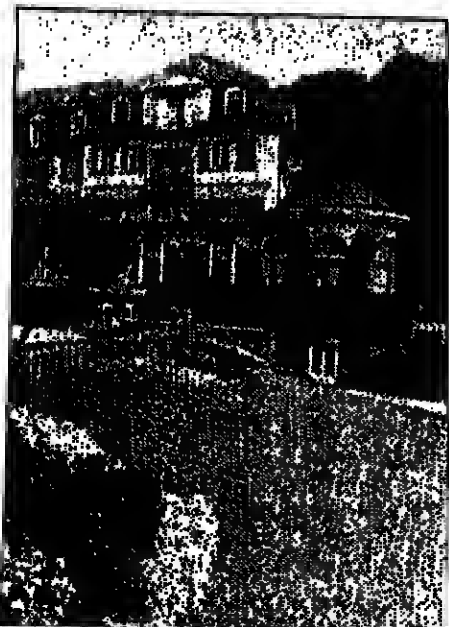
Routes to tour in Germany

The Spa Route



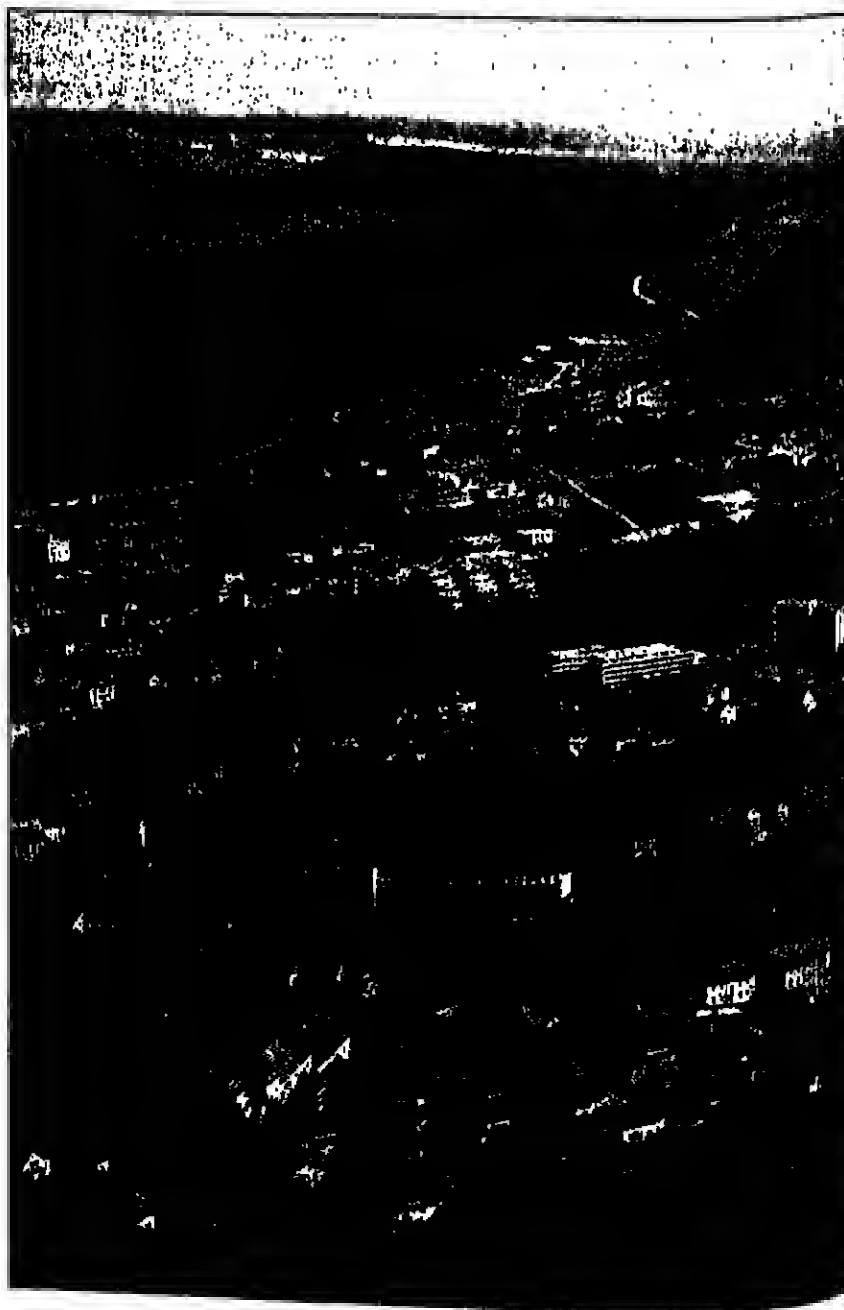
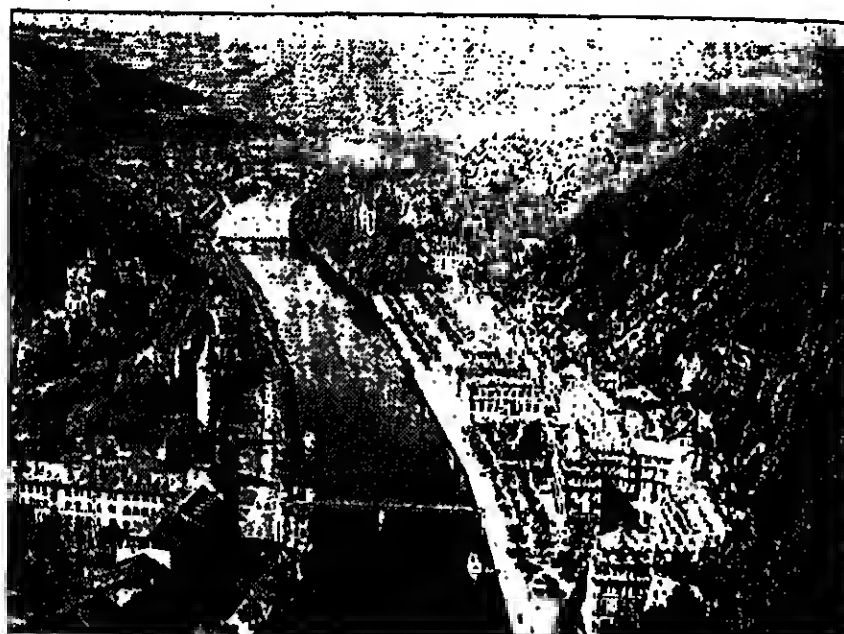
German roads will get you there, say to spas and health resorts spread not all over the country but along a route easily travelled and scenically attractive. From Lahnstein, opposite Koblenz, the Spa Route runs along the wooded chain of hills that border the Rhine valley. Health cures in these resorts are particularly successful in dealing with rheumatism and gynaecological disorders and cardiac and circulatory complaints. Even if you haven't enough time to take a full course of treatment, you ought to take a look at a few pump rooms and sanatoriums. In Bad Ems you must not miss the historic inn known as the *Wirtshaus an der Lahn*. In Bad Schwalbach see for yourself the magnificent *Kursaal*. Take a walk round the Kurpark in Wiesbaden and see the city's casino. Elegant Wiesbaden dates back to the late 19th century Wilhelminian era.

Visit Germany and let the Spa Route be your guide.



- 1 Wiesbaden
- 2 Schlangenbad
- 3 Bad Ems
- 4 Bad Schwalbach

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV.
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-8000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 25 March 1984
Twenty-third year - No. 1126 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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A familiar ring to the words at Stockholm

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Military chiefs tend to argue that secrecy is nine points of a country's military strategy. So neither Nato nor Warsaw Pact politicians would have had an easy time whipping up support for disclosing military activity from the Atlantic to the Urals with the aim of eliminating mis-trust and reducing the risk of armed conflicts.

For that was part of what was agreed last autumn in the shadow of missiles deployment by members of both pacts and neutral and non-aligned European countries.

Steps were also to be taken to develop verification procedures.

A special forum was even set up to sort out the details: the Conference on Confidence-Building and Disarmament in Europe.

It met for its inaugural session in Stockholm in mid-January, when Foreign Ministers from all over Europe and North America took part.

Several speakers in Stockholm said that the East-West dialogue was continuing regardless. Is it?

That is a question that almost automatically arises now the first session of the Stockholm conference has ended.

No dry-as-dust balance-sheet terms the speaker is bound to read that the outcome so far has amounted to no more than two or three monologues a day praising the praises of what has yet to be done.

There can be no question of a dialogue having taken place, let alone objective negotiations.

Yet the course of the conference so far is both politically and tactically complicated because all 35 countries in Stockholm are allowed to have equal voice.

They also plan to confer with each other for roughly three years in the Swedish capital. So it would have been wise to expect the opening round of talks to do more than stake out initial claims.

Claims were certainly staked, especially by the Nato countries, who can be said to have taken swift and united action.

Western delegates, whether from Norway, Holland, Spain or Turkey, outlined with one voice, as it were, Nato's views on confidence-building and security.

They were able to do convinced that their common approach did virtually literal justice to the conference mandate with its emphasis on exchange of military information and on military transparency.

The Nato catalogue is couched in the same terms as the conference mandate drawn up in Madrid last autumn. But Madrid is not Stockholm.

The Warsaw Pact seemed in the Spanish capital to indicate a degree of readiness to make concessions on transparency.

But from the outset in Stockholm the Soviet tendency to think in terms of a beleaguered fortress came fully in the fore.

A superpower that in many respects is the strongest military power in the world evidently feels behind its missile fence that it is surrounded by villains on all sides.

How else is one to account for the fact that in Stockholm too the Soviet Union refuses point-blank to consider verifiability of any troop movements it may see fit to announce in advance?

Monologues need not be monotonous, as Western delegates have shown. East Bloc delegates in contrast basically told the same old tale.

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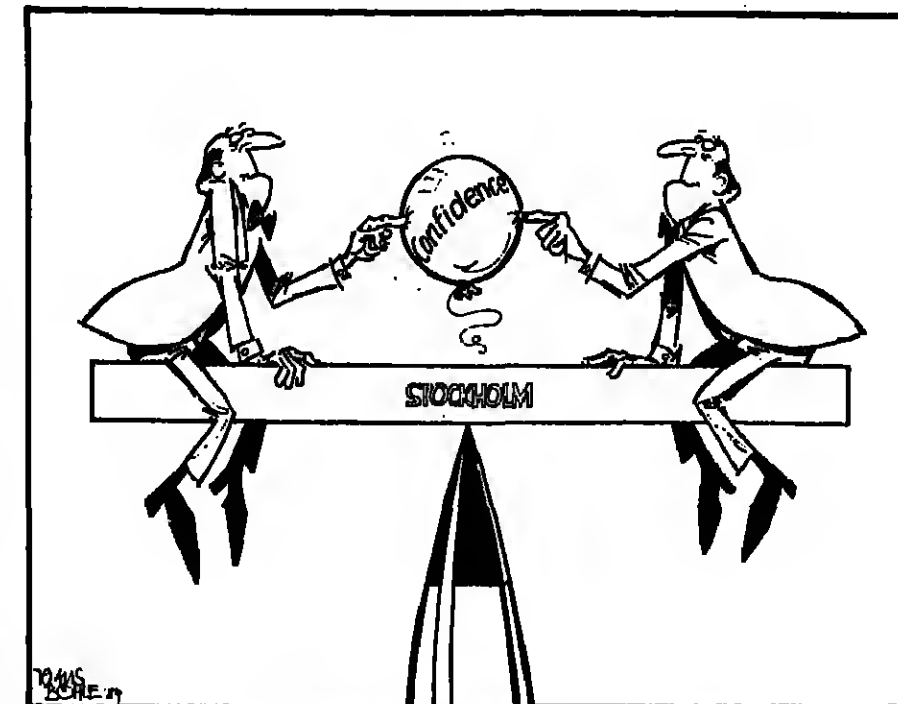
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Just don't move suddenly!

(Cartoon: Klaus Rohde 'Die Welt')

It was a rejection of "notorious transparency" coupled with the call for declaratory agreements on renunciation of the use of force and first use of nuclear weapons.

But why, in this case, did Moscow and its allies agree in Madrid to a mandate that concluded from longstanding renunciations of the use of force the time had come to give them expression and effect in a militarily significant and politically binding manner?

One possible answer the Russians sought to encourage in Stockholm was the assumption that Moscow would not embark on serious negotiations until after the US Presidential elections.

This assumption was arguably corroborated by the lack of interest shown by the Soviet Union and its allies (apart from a lone Rumanian bid) in putting together and formally submitting an East Bloc package of proposals.

This disinclination contrasts with the readiness to put forward proposals shown by both the West and neutral countries at Stockholm.

Maybe this means the East will be in a position to adopt a more flexible approach at a later stage.

At all events the Western delegates were doubtless well advised to patiently outline their own proposals and not to urge the Soviet Union to contribute more to the debate than verbal interpretations of the conference mandate.

All delegations will welcome the recess as an opportunity of reviewing the situation elsewhere. It needs reappreciating by all and sundry, bilaterally and in groups.

One can but hope that more will come of the review than the stuff of which further monologues are made.

Werner Adam

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 March 1984)

The door opens a little at Vienna troop-cut talks

Süddeutsche Zeitung

For years little or no attention was paid to the MBFR troop-cut talks in Vienna. They might just as well have been held for ever and a day in some fairy-tale castle or nether.

The delegates in the Redoutensaal of the Hofburg in Vienna seemed to have been forgotten by their governments as they constantly counted and recounted troop strengths in Central Europe, never arriving at figures that tallied.

Hopes of agreement had long been abandoned. Suddenly, at the beginning of the eleventh year of talks, the picture has changed.

Prospects of achieving results are as poor as ever they were, but there is a feel-

ing of relief that the negotiations have not died like the Geneva missile talks.

Everyone feels much better now the delegates are back in business, although it would be premature to talk in terms of spring.

Not everyone would agree with Chancellor Kohl that a political ice age is light years away, but the freeze never really set in in Vienna.

Even after the West had gone ahead

with missile deployment the Russians left the door open a chink in the Austrian capital.

It has now been pushed open, but that need not mean more in present than that the Soviet Union wants to keep on talking and to sound out the temperature of East-West ties.

For the Americans and their allies in Vienna, especially Bonn, there is no cause for merely saying "I told you so: I always knew the Russians would return to the conference table."

A closer look at the conference documents shows that, irreconcilable though the figures may be (the Russians are said to have ignored about 150,000 men), a few pointers to compromise exist.

The Soviet Union has progressed in respect of inspection. The United States has made headway on numbers.

A few men more or less no longer matter. What is needed is a sign of goodwill.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 March 1984)

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BUSINESS
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In the 18 months since Sino-Soviet talks on normalising relations between the Communist great powers began, three Soviet leaders have held power in the Kremlin.

Neither side has voiced expectations of a breakthrough in the latest round of talks, the fourth, held this time under the aegis of Mr Chernenko.

Yet progress has been made in individual sectors of relations, such as trade, the resumption of a wider range of contacts and less strained dealings with each other.

Rapprochement was apparent from the seniority of the Chinese delegation in Moscow for Mr Andropov's funeral.

When Mr Brezhnev was buried in November 1982 the Chinese delegation was led by Foreign Minister Huang Hua. At Mr Andropov's funeral last month the Chinese delegation was led by Deputy Premier Wan Li.

He is a member of the Chinese politbureau and the highest-ranking Chinese official to confer with the Russians since Prime Ministers Kosygin and Chou En-lai broke off talks in Peking in 1969.

Mr Chernenko has since suggested holding talks at a higher level. Outlining

Vogel in Russia: now it's a different game

Hannoversche Allgemeine

The leader of the Social Democrats, Hans-Jochen Vogel, has returned from a visit to Moscow where he had talks with the Soviet party chief, Mr Chernenko.

Herr Vogel also visited Moscow a year ago when he talked with the former leader, Mr Andropov. And he seems disappointed that in the interim political prospects have not improved.

Power in the Kremlin is no longer held by Mr Andropov, a man capable of a brilliant line of argument. Mr Chernenko has little experience of foreign affairs.

Herr Vogel himself is no longer the SPD Shadow Chancellor whose election campaign the Kremlin was in a position to give a boost.

He is merely the SPD Opposition leader in Bonn. That means he is no longer as important as he was.

A year ago, in a talk lasting two and a half hours Mr Andropov indicated that the Soviet Union was prepared to reach a compromise at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles.

In a talk lasting barely 20 minutes Mr Chernenko had little more to say to the SPD leader in the Bonn Bundestag than an exchange of pleasantries.

No mention was made of reactivating the Geneva arms control talks or of fresh disarmament moves by the Soviet Union, such as a freeze of nuclear stockpiles in Europe.

Yet Herr Vogel did gain some small comfort from his meeting with Mr Chernenko. The Kremlin leader was fulsome in his praise of the Ostpolitik pursued by SPD Chancellors Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt.

In spite of the deep shadows US missiles cast on the East, the Soviet Union still feels Bonn's Ostpolitik is a sound basis for the further expansion and build-up of ties between Bonn and Moscow.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 March 1984)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Peking and Moscow: small steps but big obstacles

Süddeutsche Zeitung

the Soviet attitude toward China in a speech early this month, he made several points.

He noted that a return to normal in relations with China would heighten the role of socialism in world affairs.

This amounted to an acknowledgment that China was a socialist state. Until the end of ideological hostilities following the death of Chairman Mao neither side was prepared to concede that the other was genuinely socialist.

He said fundamental differences of opinion continued to be apparent in talks between Deputy Foreign Ministers Quian Qichen and Leonid Ilyichev.

He particularly ruled out agreements with China that would be detrimental to other countries' interests.

This was a clear pointer that the Kremlin still has no intention of removing what Peking calls the three main obstacles to normal relations.

They are Soviet support of Vietnam in Cambodia and the stationing of Soviet forces in Afghanistan and Mongolia.

In Mongolia's case the Chinese include the mass build-up of Soviet forces along the Soviet frontier and the deployment of SS-20 missiles east of the Urals.

Mr Chernenko reiterated Soviet inter-

est in a gradual resumption of cooperation in economic affairs, science, the arts and other sectors.

Between 1981 and 1983 trade between the two countries increased from \$219m to \$800m, so the Soviet Union is one of China's more important trading partners again.

In the last round of Sino-Soviet talks last October more was envisaged than a mere further increase in trade. There was talk of Soviet participation in the modernisation of Chinese production facilities equipped with Soviet assistance in the 1950s.

The Soviet Union envisages agreement on a longer-term programme of economic and technical assistance during the visit to Peking in May by Soviet Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov, a foreign trade specialist.

Where the three obstacles are concerned, observers in Moscow feel the Soviet Union is most likely to make concessions to Peking in connection with the transfer of Russian troops from the Chinese border.

In theory the opening this year of the northern Baikal-Amur railway parallel to the Trans-Siberian railway route could play a logistical part in any such decision.

Before the fourth round of talks between the Deputy Foreign Ministers in Moscow the Peking People's Daily attacked the growing Soviet military presence in Asia and the Pacific, describing it as a threat to China.

Bernhard Klippner

Working to keep detente hopes alive

Röln Stadt-Anzeiger

election year on promoting what is closest at hand.

He is banking on the rounds of talks that are still in progress. Bonn is hoping there will be headway on troop cuts and confidence-building in Vienna and Stockholm.

The most the Chancellor feels able to hope for at present is agreement soon on an international banning of chemical weapons.

Any such agreement would be a great step forward, as the devastating effect of mustard gas in the Middle East has lately shown.

But a breakthrough in the East-West dialogue will only have been made when talks between Washington and Moscow on missiles have been resumed.

There are few signs so far of either the White House or the Kremlin being prepared to meet each other half-way on this issue.

The United States insists on the proposals already tabled in Geneva and almost prides itself on not having stated any further preconditions for a resumption of talks with the Soviet Union.

Moscow seems cautiously to be abandoning the demand for Pershing 2 and

This attack came in the wake of one of more dulcet tones in the Chinese media.

The newspaper referred not only to the Soviet Pacific Fleet, consisting of vessels, but also to the 53 Soviet divisions in the Far East and the 126 SS missiles stationed east of the Urals.

In 1979, twenty years after the treaty between China and Russia, Peking rejected the idea of renewing the 1930 friendship pact. But it accepted a Soviet proposal to hold talks of a general nature, not just on the border issues raised by China. Then the Russians invaded Afghanistan.

In 1981, when the Chinese Premier Hu Yaobang stressed the independence of Chinese foreign policy, pendulum swung away from the United States and toward the Soviet Union.

The Kremlin is unlikely to see a ground at present for withdrawing from military terrain held around China's Soviet Asia via Indo-China to Afghanistan.

The Soviet presence is, after all, part of overall strategy toward the United States and, increasingly, Japan.

Since the last round of talks Moscow has reacted strongly to the support given by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Qian in the Japanese claim to the southern islands in the Kurile chain wrested by the Soviet Union.

China continues to clamour for the elimination of the three obstacles, but this demand is partly due, as Russia realises, to Peking's aim to gain leverage in dealings with both superpowers (especially as it cannot hope to come to terms with either of them in the foreseeable future).

The Russians may see this as a precondition for gradual rapprochement with China.

Bernhard Klippner

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 March 1984)

cruise missiles to be withdrawn from Western Europe before talks can be resumed.

Instead it seems to be thinking in terms of a halt to deployment by the sides.

Nato governments are not keen on this idea, partly for domestic reasons. What would happen in Germany if the months of fruitless negotiations, the missiles were to be deployed after all?

Besides, keeping to the deployment schedule is regarded as the acid test of loyalty to Nato.

Which superpower is best able to untangle the Gordian knot? Herr Vogel has lots of words in Moscow but several profound mistrust of the United States felt by the new Soviet leaders.

Herr Kohl noticed in Washington how deeply concerned the US administration is with the Presidential election campaign. America at present is the slowest ship in the Western convoy.

Europeans may be impatient, but...

Continued on page 3

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HOME AFFAIRS

Unity the aim, but not at price of freedom — Kohl

The Bonn government's goal remains the freedom and unity of Germany through self-determination in a united Europe, said Chancellor Helmut Kohl in his State of the Nation in a Divided Germany report. But he told the Bundestag that the preservation of freedom came above all else.

The first of the annual State of the Nation policy statements was by Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger on 11 March 1968.

Then the message had a specific reference to the divided nation. It was called "State of the Nation in Divided Germany".

The Divided Germany-bit was dropped at the beginning of the SPD-FDP coalition in 1969 as inappropriate because of the factual recognition of two German states and such catchphrases as "change through rapprochement".

The first messages delivered by Willy Brandt as Chancellor were still full of controversial "material on the state of the nation".

But under his successor, Helmut Schmidt, he increasingly developed into a routine modelled on the American President's State of the Union Address.

The emphasis was on Germany and the world situation with strong reference to international economic affairs.

Only six weeks after his election victory in March 1983, Chancellor Helmut Kohl went back to the original idea of presenting a picture of German-German realities, wars and all, in keeping with the decision of the 5th Bundestag.

Then, all Bundestag parties wanted a full accounting on the state of German-German relations, on what had and what had not been achieved in the preceding year.

The message was also intended to spur policy makers into an unrelenting effort to instill a spirit of openness in the divided nation, despite the differences of social systems and despite the Wall and the barbed wire border. The message was to keep the idea of German unity alive.

Kohl's State of the Nation in Divided Germany speech was aimed at relaxing tension and halting the estrangement between the two parts of the nation.

Calmly he described the progress in relations and depicted the German problem from a European and East-West view.

It was a businesslike report without any of the flowery illusions of the early 1970s when the belief was that the fund-

Continued from page 2

amental differences in the political systems could at least be "set aside" in favour of rapprochement.

The first State of the Nation Message was clearly the brainchild of the Social Democratic giants Willy Brandt and Herbert Wehner, who wrested approval of the innovation from Kiesinger's Grand Coalition.

As they saw it, it was up to Kiesinger to decide how to present the first message on 11 March 1968.

What he delivered was an affirmation of detente and a continued effort to overcome the division of Germany as part of a European peace order aimed at "freedom and the fullness of life for all Germany."

Kiesinger offered East Berlin talks on all practical aspects of German-German co-existence.

His second and last message on 17 June 1969 centred around the clear re-

jection of a recognition of the GDR in terms of international law.

And since that year also marked the 20th anniversary of the Constitution, Kiesinger reaffirmed the will of the fathers of the Constitution to achieve reunification in peace and freedom.

The first concrete suggestion for a Message on the State of the Nation in Divided Germany came from the SPD Bundestag Member Professor Karl Schiller.

In the debate on the policy statement of the second Erhard government on 29 November 1965, Schiller in his maiden speech called for "a message on the state of the nation."

It was during that debate that Herbert Wehner found the idea so good as to chide the Erhard government for not having seized upon it before.

Then Wehner was even convinced that such a message would have a positive effect on the elderly from East

Germany who, as old age pensioners, were permitted to visit the West.

The 13 years of SPD-FDP coalition did not justify these hopes. The GDR pensioners had other interests and other things to worry about. And even those who had an interest in politics did not gather their information from state of the nation messages.

In any event, an idea had germinated and, on 17 March 1967, Bonn MP Franz Seume (SPD) got all-party support in putting a relevant motion before the Bundestag.

The government was called upon to present a report on the state of the nation in "split Germany" within the first quarter of every year. When the time came, "split" was replaced by "divided", and this is more than a mere semantic difference.

The man responsible for the change was Helmut Schmidt, at that time SPD leader, in the house.

He used this formulation at the 100th session of the Bundestag and it remained in use until 1969 when SPD and FDP decided on a State of the Nation Message without the divided Germany bit.

The age of detente had begun, and at its height it acted as a drug that obscured the public's view of realities.

It was the same Schmidt, this time as chancellor, who in 1978 had to agree with the Western view that the decade of detente had enabled the Soviet Union to deploy its SS-20 medium range missiles and keep the whole of Europe in check.

Whatever the true reasons — be it financial straits or shortage of foreign exchange or anything else — the GDR has adapted in the change of course in Bonn. In fact, critical sections of the Western public are wary of all this recent accommodation.

The public here views the pilgrimage of West German politicians to the Leipzig Fair with mistrust or indeed annoyance, said Gerhard Reddemann, chairman of the Inter-German Committee.

The public's reservations were confirmed this month when East Germany started building an additional wall near the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, only 24 hours before the Bundestag's Deutschlandpolitik debate.

Friedel Hunge

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 16 March 1984)

Christ und Welt
Rheinischer Merkur

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Elusive path to a normal relationship

Kieler Nachrichten

It was predictable that this year's State of the Nation Message would meet with more than usual interest.

The deployment of US missiles in the European NATO nations did not cause a new ice age in German-German ties.

Relations between the two German states developed favourably enough to enable the Chancellor to strike a positive balance in his message.

Visits by West German politicians to East Germany have become so frequent as to almost arouse suspicion. And later this year East German leader Erich Honecker is due to visit West Germany.

There has been an unexpected wave of East Germans coming to the West and many political prisoners have received exit visas.

The fact that the GDR has begun dismantling its automatic shooting devices along the border is another plus.

There are other positive developments. But there are also areas where progress is not being made.

For instance, the reduction of the compulsory amount of money visitors to East Germany have to exchange and the restrictions on East Germans wanting to visit the West.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in his address that we were still far removed from normal relations.

He is, of course, right in terms of *realpolitik* although many things are running almost frighteningly smoothly. But what he said was not the whole truth. Can the division of a nation and relations between the two Germanys ever even approach "normal"?

Would this not mean coming to terms with the unnatural division?

The mood in the Bundestag on the day of the State of the Nation Message was optimistic. Honecker is going far out of his way to be accommodating though exactly what his ulterior motives are is still not clear.

Wolf Ullmann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 16 March 1984)

East Berlin's exit visas: hard facts behind the sentiment

Frankfurter Allgemeine

visiting politicians and formalised contacts must not cloud the awareness of the difference between the political systems.

Cooperation with Honecker must benefit as many Germans as possible without letting us forget who we are dealing with.

It was therefore useful that in his State of the Nation Message Chancellor Kohl added some clarifications to his generally positive balance sheet: freedom is the precondition of unity and not the price to be paid for it; the Federal Republic of Germany does not seek a special German course; the denial of self-determination to the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe must be

overcome as part of a European solution; ties with the West must retain their priority.

The fact that Opposition Leader Hans-Jochen Vogel (SPD) agreed showed that theoretical common ground between the parties remains.

But Vogel did not speak for all Social Democrats. The left wing has long been dreaming of a national rapprochement.

When putting forward its stale proposals for a moratorium on a further arms buildup, the opposition should beware of misunderstanding Moscow's and East Berlin's sense of realities.

Kohl has done what Schmidt vainly tried to do: he has made Bonn's security policy predictable.

And standing on firm ground makes it easier to negotiate with Honecker — not only about missiles but about better things as well.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 March 1984)

■ GERMANY

Finding a place in the jigsaw for proposed visit by Honecker

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Erich Honecker's stated readiness to visit the Federal Republic is rightly interpreted as an encouraging sign of bids to continue and intensify intra-German cooperation.

Yet a level-headed outlook is still advisable in spite of signs of spring and a state of potential diplomatic activity in Leipzig.

The East German leader has so far carefully avoided suggesting a specific date for the return visit he was invited to make by Helmut Schmidt.

Many will have difficulty in recalling when Herr Schmidt extended the invitation. It was on his own, similarly postponed visit to Werbellinsee, north of East Berlin, in December 1981.

Helmut Kohl, when he took over as Chancellor in October 1982, took over and renewed the invitation to the GDR leader to visit Bonn.

Details had been worked out when a West German motorist driving to West Berlin died of a heart attack while being interrogated by East German border guards.

Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister, called the incident murder, whereupon the visit was again shelved.

There is no need to allow oneself to be accused of cold war tactics for calling



Everybody's at the Leipzig fair, Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss (left) and German Democratic Republic party leader Erich Honecker. (Photo: dpa)

to mind the stages of a visit that has not yet taken place.

It is, after all, a visit no-one can say for sure ever will take place, let alone when.

Herr Strauss, who conferred with the East German leader at the spring Leipzig Fair, has said next October or November were possible dates.

Leipzig fair more than just a market for traders

West German politicians seem to have made a beeline for this year's Leipzig spring fair. Many a West German trade fair would be delighted to be visited by so many public figures.

It is amazing how much activity there was in Leipzig. It would be no exaggeration to talk in terms of an intra-German summit.

Leipzig has always been a political fair. Inferences have always been drawn from what went on at the spring and autumn fairs.

This was so in the days of the Cold War and no less so in the years that followed, the detente period.

This year's pointer is of outstanding importance. At the first fair since the deployment of the first Pershing 2s in Germany the GDR has made it unmistakably clear that economic ties with the Federal Republic have priority.

East Bloc economies all have their difficulties and problems. They also have set themselves ambitious targets, including long-term economic growth, the introduction of new technologies and, now, a general improvement in consumer supplies.

So Western aid is needed both to meet ambitious economic targets and to improve the living standards of the general public.

The Bonn-backed billion-deutsche-mark loan to East Germany and plans for cooperation with Volkswagen are a step in this direction. Both seem sure to

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

lend fresh impetus to intra-German trade.

This is an instance in which politics has for once benefited from trade. Intra-German relations have grown less strained and fears of danger being caused by contact with the other side have been allayed.

The need to open up economically has been to the advantage of the political environment, as the announcement of Herr Honecker's plans to visit the Federal Republic and the increase in the number of East Germans issued visas to settle in the West have shown.

The benefit is naturally mutual, and it is worth specially noting that it has been achieved under a Christian Democrat-led government in Bonn.

Neither side can be accused of lacking goodwill to be on good terms with the other or to reactivate the detente process.

Concessions by Bonn make sound sense in this context, especially as ordinary people in the GDR are the ones who benefit from them.

Even the beaten path to Leipzig makes sense, although the key to a solution of our economic problems is clearly not to be found there.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 13 March 1984)

A spring show that brings fair weather

Frankfurter Neue Presse

After the first two days of visits by one West German politician and another it was business as usual at the Leipzig spring fair.

Deals were done, contacts made and the GDR set about casting itself in its favourable light.

Yet in the wake of the visits by politicians from the West the talk of the fair and the city remained whether they marked the beginning of a fresh stage in intra-German relations.

Interest in developments in the GDR and in a dialogue with the East German leaders has increased in the Federal Republic.

On political and humanitarian grounds the Bonn government is interested in cooperation in areas where agreement is either possible or conceivable.

There are political and economic reasons for the interest shown by GDR leaders in the dialogue with Bonn.

They are keen on stable intra-German ties because, for instance, stable ties have domestic repercussions with pressure to get out increasing ties deteriorate.

The GDR leaders have realised that the policy of demarcation and sealing off East Germany off from the West has to be pushed towards a more stabilising effect and failed to conduct the socialist state.

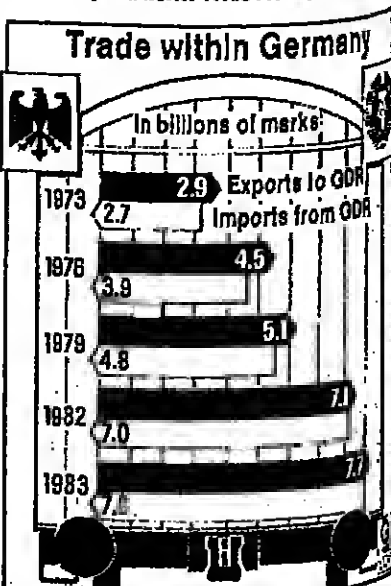
East Berlin's economic interests are evident. The GDR is keen to endow with the technological level industrialised countries in the West have reached and the Federal Republic is the obvious opposite number.

Stable, predictable relations are essential if partnership with the "other enemy" is to have the desired effect. Propaganda broadsides and demagogic political plays are no use.

It is an established fact that the Communists pursue rational policies when their own interests are at stake.

Will optimistic forecasts at Leipzig borne out by the substance of relations? East Berlin's instructions still come from Moscow, but Herr Honecker, the East German leader, may possibly be no longer leashed.

Günther de Thier
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 14 March 1984)



Continued on page 6

■ COMMUNICATIONS

States reach agreement on commercial television

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

After years of deadlock the Prime Ministers of the Länder have reached agreement on commercial TV via satellite and cable.

SPD-run states continue to refuse to take an active part in fashioning the new TV landscape, but at least they are no longer holding up the proceedings.

The Social Democrats have thus decided, late in the day perhaps, that revolutionary technology cannot be kept at arm's length in the long run.

As soon as video recorders made their appearance in the market everyone will have realised that Germans were not going to make do for all time with the TV programmes screened by the two major networks.

The point was even clearer when Luxembourg decided to relay a German-language TV programme by satellite.

The issue has since been not whether there would be commercial TV or not but whether West German politicians were to have any say in the matter.

He who hesitates may not be lost, but the debate on commercial TV in the Federal Republic shows how easily a position can be jeopardised by vacillation.

The Rhineland-Palatinate, where the country's first cable TV project has just

been launched, has naturally gained a lead in satellite TV.

Rhineland-Palatinate Prime Minister Bernhard Vogel stands a fair chance of selling his government's media viewpoint on, say, advertising times to the other Länder.

Any government that plans to give commercial TV the go-ahead (and plenty are interested) will now have to offer potential licensees terms that enable them to compete with the service now available in Ludwigshafen.

Terms remain to be negotiated, but what already applies often sets standards.

In reaching agreement in Bonn the Länder have not entirely relinquished control over TV. Programmes to be relayed via the first satellite will be cabled to consumers, giving the authorities the whip-hand.

Yet prospects of stemming the tide in

individual Länder will not be too bright. Once popular programmes are screened the pressure on politicians will become irresistible.

A breakthrough has clearly been achieved in Bonn in another respect too. At present it looks as though so many satellites will be aloft in the years ahead that 17 TV channels will be available in Germany.

Two of them will be relayed straight to viewers via special aerials. The remainder will have to be cabled to people's homes.

Agreement may not have been reached on who gets what, but there will definitely soon be more commercial TV channels.

Before long the main handicap may no longer be the scepticism of politicians responsible for licensing the media; it will be the shortage of capital, programme material and expert staff.

Initially, programme companies will face heavy costs, whereas advertising revenue will be modest.

In these early days the established public broadcasting corporations are extremely powerful. They have cash, programmes and experience.

So supporters of the existing system need not feel the Bonn compromise is a total defeat. The corporations will forfeit their monopoly but they will also increase their opportunities.

ZDF, one of the two existing channels, will be allocated one of the two new satellite channels, and an arts channel stands a fair chance of doing well.

Above all, the agreement reached by the Land Prime Ministers has provided a technical and financial guarantee for the system of public broadcasting corporations.

This rightly acknowledges the special role the public sector has to play. It will continue to screen programmes for a wider public and for minorities that

Continued on page 6

Private competition will do the public sector no harm

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE

The dispute over private use of Westbeam, a TV facility of Europe's ECS communications satellite, should soon be forgotten.

By next year eight more satellites will be sky-high and ready to relay programmes of all kinds on to German TV screens.

That being so, the much-vaunted breakthrough achieved by the Land Prime Ministers meeting in Bonn can be seen for what it is: inevitable.

Political pressure was no less effective. SPD-run Länder jumped on the bandwagon at the very last minute.

New media and journalism degree planned

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Lower Saxony plans to launch a degree course in journalism at the college of music and drama in Hanover to cater for the demand the new media are expected to create.

A preparatory commission has been set up. Its members include Dieter Stolte, the director-general of ZDF, one of West Germany's two major TV channels, and Peter Schiwy of NDR TV, who is soon to take over as director-general of Rias in West Berlin.

Degree courses in journalism are not given at any university in Lower Saxony. The initial intake will be about 20 students per semester.

The emphasis will be on the new media, entertainment, economics and technology. The course will not cost extra as savings in other departments will be made to fund it.

There is nothing wrong with media variety. Media chaos is what must be averted.

Agreement among the Länder on a joint approach to the new development is more than could have been expected only recently.

Ralf Lehmann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 March 1984)

Big publishing group gears up for satellite transmission

RHEINISCHE POST

Bertelsmann, the published group, has spent less than DM100m on initial exercises in commercial TV and the new media, says chief executive Mark Wössner.

The investment is likely to cost much more in the years ahead. Germany's largest media group plans to grow in keeping with the new information and communication techniques.

When satellite TV is relayed directly in 1986, Bertelsmann will be involved by virtue of their 40-per cent stake in Radio Luxembourg's German programme RTL plus.

Wössner says RTL are to apply for two satellite channels from the French, who are launching the satellite. One will presumably be for Radio Luxembourg in French, the other in German.

In the Berlin and Munich cable TV projects Bertelsmann are to check whether pay TV has a market in Germany.

The company will be associated with Westbeam, part of the ECS satellite project, too although they disapprove of the ECS policy of ruling out competition.

RTL plus and the ECS consortium might be said to be competing with each other. They are certainly both aiming at the German market.

The ECS consortium consists of newspaper and magazine publishers and a cable and satellite TV programme company.

But the two will not really compete, Wössner says, until the Luxembourg programmes can be seen by viewers further afield than the Saar and parts of the Rhineland-Palatinate.

Competition, he argues, will be when both channels can be seen by viewers all over the Federal Republic of Germany.

Bertelsmann have no intention of suing for a stake in the consortium. They plan to apply for a permit of their own. "We reckon we stand a 100-per cent chance of being in on the deal," Wössner says.

He would be happy to welcome partners. Bertelsmann have certainly changed their tune. A year ago they were still

very sceptical about the outlook for commercial TV.

Now they even plan political activity to ensure that media legislation in the various Länder, or Federal states, is harmonised.

They would like to see legislation on the same lines as the Act passed in the Rhineland-Palatinate, where large-scale trials of cable TV are in progress in Ludwigshafen.

But no-one in the group's Gütersloh head office are expecting the new media to be a licence to print money — certainly not to begin with.

The TV market in the Federal Republic, Wössner says, is not liberal. He expects making a profit to prove extremely difficult.

Advertising revenue will be limited, which is why he doesn't expect more than one, or two commercial channels at most to survive in the long run.

All told, commercial TV will only complement the public broadcasting system in Germany. It cannot take its place, he feels.

He hopes to be able to collaborate with existing broadcasting corporations, which is hardly surprising. Bertelsmann already have close links with TV via a number of companies.

Films and film rights are bought and sold. History and science programmes are made and jointly produced, often with ZDF.

Wössner's comment that the new media are not all that important for Bertelsmann because the company still do 90 per cent of their business in the print sector can be read backwards.

What it then means is that Bertelsmann already do worldwide business totalling DM600m a year in films and TV.

Michael Hamerlin

(Rheinische Post, 9 March 1984)

■ FINANCE

European Monetary System, five years old, is still an unfulfilled ideal

The European Monetary System (EMS) was begun five years ago as a way of trying to coordinate the economic policies of member countries. It is a development from the snake, an arrangement where EEC internal exchange rates were allowed to vary only within narrow limits. EMS has been much less successful than was hoped.

Helmut Schmidt and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had two aims in establishing the European Monetary System: finding a European answer to America's dollar policy and giving new impetus to the flagging European integration process.

At the time, the USA cared little about the effects of its monetary policy on other countries.

EMS supporters can chalk it up as a success that this has now changed for the better. The fact is that consultations have been institutionalised and are therefore more frequent.

The question of whether this could have been achieved without the complicated EMS machinery is, however, still unanswered, especially in view of the

close contacts between central banks that have existed all along.

The second reason behind EMS, the need for coordinated economic policies, is however still unanswered.

Since national parliaments are unwilling to forfeit some of their sovereignty in favour of a unified Europe, a common monetary system can at least help maintain the awareness of the need for monetary stability in national economic policies — through the back door, so to speak.

Attempts in the 1970s to bring about a European economic and monetary union and make national governments gradually relinquish some of their sovereignty had failed.

It therefore seemed reasonable to try and achieve this aim through a common monetary policy.

Upward revaluations and devaluations are useless or even harmful without supporting tax and monetary measures. The ultimate goal was to develop a coordinated monetary stability policy of the countries involved to the point where exchange rates would not drift apart in the first place.

Süddeutsche Zeitung

But the plans were too ambitious because their realisation depended on governments being prepared to forgo unilateral action.

The vision did not stand up to realities. In 1982, the Bundesbank found that the problem with the EMS was the "totally inadequate converging of economic developments in the individual member nations." The central bank was also not exactly optimistic about the future.

This year's range in the inflation rates is estimated at 7.5 percentage points, ranging from The Netherlands' 3.1 per cent to Italy's 10.6 per cent. The 1979 range was as much as 11 points (Italy: 15 per cent; The Netherlands: 4 per cent).

The seven exchange rate realignments within only five years were all necessitated by economic factors.

And since the Belgian and French francs have to be supported, the next realignment is bound to come soon.

Even a few months is too long to cause the stability of the exchange rates is only apparent and artificially maintained.

Creeping imported inflation is also undermining the more stability conscious countries.

There is also the fact that the artificially controlled exchange rates are causing capital movements that are imposing a considerable strain on central banks.

As far back as 1978, when the system was drafted, the then Bundesbank president, Otmar Emminger, warned that the EMS would increase inflationary risks.

The Bundesbank has therefore to this day been unable to fully abide by its potential-oriented money supply policy.

Some DM4bn in liquidity has flowed into Germany during the past few weeks due to interventions within the EMS, and if the trend continues the Bundesbank might be forced to skim off liquidity by tightening up on credit. This would be incompatible with current economic developments.

So the second stage of economic integration, the development of the EMS into a European Monetary Fund, is far fetched.

After five years of experiments leading nowhere it is time to remove the system's disadvantages while retaining the useful consultations that go with it.

Chris Schwaner

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 March 1984)

EMS: economic lever for political change

DIE WELT
WIRTSCHAFTS ZEITUNG

By some coincidence, it is always around the time of its mid-March anniversary that the EMS becomes the subject of speculation. This year is no exception.

Foreign exchange markets are already speculating about the eighth realignment since the beginning of the system — a realignment in which the deutschemark will be revalued upward and the French franc devalued as on the previous seven occasions.

The strong deutschemark and the weak French franc are traditionally the two pivot points among the EMS currencies. The others are the Italian lire, the Belgian franc, the Dutch guilder, the Irish punt and the Danish krone.

It might sound paradoxical that the tensions in this system of fixed exchange rates should arise from the drifting apart of the currencies of the two major Community nations whose leaders introduced the system in 1979: Germany's Helmut Schmidt and France's Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. But their prime concern at the time was more political than monetary.

They wanted to strengthen Europe's position against President Carter's weak America.

By integrating Germany still further into Europe, Schmidt hoped to gain more support from his European partners. In essence, the EMS was conceived as an economic lever with which to bring about the political integration of Europe.

But the concept had a design flaw. It was impossible for the EMS to become the aimed-for zone of fixed exchange rates in Europe and exercise its integrating force as long as economic policies and aims within the EMS remained uncoordinated and acted as a powder keg.

Stable exchange rates can only come from a convergence of economic, taxation and monetary policies, and that is still lacking.

Schmidt's and Giscard's political plans were therefore doomed to failure. Even so, the EMS is not a total failure.

The exchange rate stability between realignments has come to be appreciated by business.

It is this monetary bond that has helped keep protectionist trends in check. Membership in the EMS stops the politicians of some countries from pursuing fiscal and monetary policies that would cause even more unrest on foreign exchange markets.

Claus Dertinger
(Die Welt, 3 March 1984)

Dollar falls at bad time for EEC farm reform plans

There are enough real problems to deal with without worrying about hypothetical ones, says Bonn Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle.

At least that was his answer before the Council of Ministers in Brussels when he was asked about the effects of the falling dollar on the European Monetary System and, therefore, on the long-troubled EEC agricultural policy.

Kiechle is not the only one facing problems caused by the behaviour of the dollar. Cabinet colleague Count Otto Lambsdorff, the Economic Affairs Minister, was more open about the subject when he was in the USA.

The fall of the dollar could again upset the balance of European currencies, Count Lambsdorff admitted.

Almost exactly on its fifth anniversary, the EMS might be put to the test

Handelsblatt
WIRTSCHAFTS ZEITUNG

once more if the dollar-deutschemark exchange rate reverses itself and if the deutschemark rises disproportionately against the other EMS currencies.

The EEC is primarily concerned with growing protectionism in the USA, encouraged until now by the strong dollar and the huge American trade deficit.

But this could change with a continuously weak dollar. And the whole thing would happen at the very moment when the Community is depending on stable currencies in its attempt to reorganise its farm system.

The gradual removal of the counter-vailing levies in the farm trade within the Community, one of the major obstacles to agricultural reforms, would again be in jeopardy.

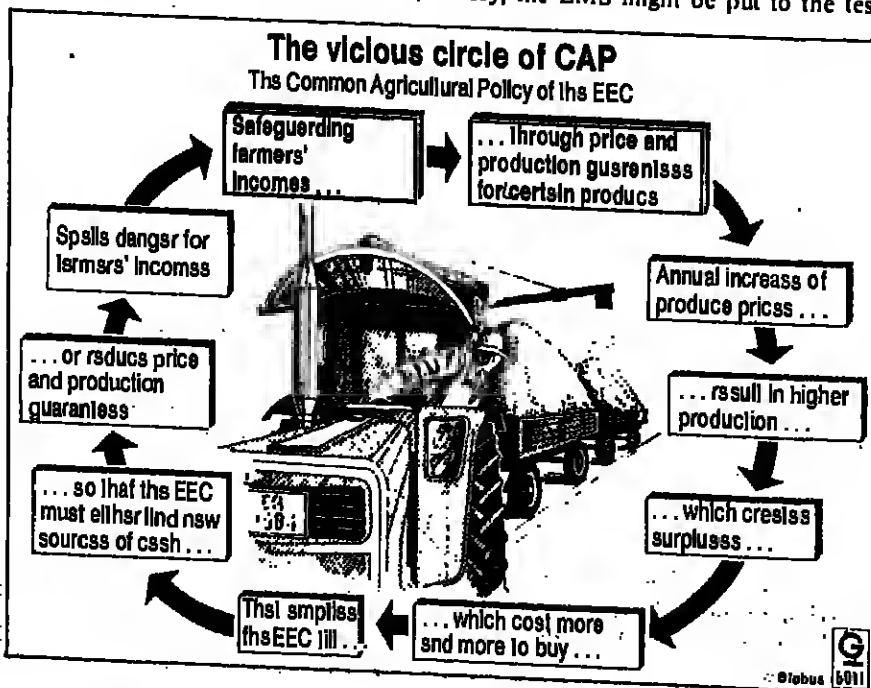
Community farm prices are fixed in European accounting units, the ecu, and they need to be adjusted every time the exchange rates of national currencies deviate markedly against the ecu.

Otherwise, farmers' incomes in the national currencies would drift apart and would be the case with a rising deutschemark, which would result in income losses in national currencies for farmers and would hinder exports.

It is here that the countervailing levies come into their own by equalising costs of the plutonium grows progressively more with use, eventually becoming unusable, in fast breeders it steadily improves.

A new realignment within the EMS as expected by the agriculture market would severely hamper the current reform efforts in Brussels.

Eberhard Wisdorf
(Handelsblatt, 8 March 1984)



■ ENERGY

On to the next generation of nuclear power stations

A further drawback is that on account of the first flow of neutrons the breeder needs a more effective coolant than water.

It uses liquid sodium, which is much harder to handle than water. So the power station technology required is much more expensive.

Besides, fast breeder reactors have to comply with much more expensive safety

requirements than the light water variety.

That is why critics suggest that France is pressing ahead with the development of fast breeder technology because the by-product, plutonium, can be used militarily by the French force de frappe, or nuclear task force.

Since 1974 the French have run the Phénix fast breeder in Marcoule. Its capacity, 254 megawatts, makes it nearly

as large as Kalkar, which is still under construction.

In a year or two they will be taking into service the Super-Phénix reactor in the Rhone valley. Its installed capacity of 1,240 megawatts will make it by far the largest breeder in the world.

Given the military spin-off, France is in a position to cost the operation on an entirely different basis from the Federal Republic of Germany, a non-manufacturer of nuclear weapons.

An argument long advanced was that Kalkar was a bottomless pit and that Bonn ought rather to accept the idea of a nuclear ruin than to continue throwing good money after bad.

The agreement now reached ensures that within a European framework

Continued on page 14



GHM AT A GLANCE Advanced Engine Concept for Improved Truck Economy

The "Economyliner" truck of type 19.361 is another top-class achievement of M.A.N. With a test consumption of only 29.9 l of diesel for 100 km, which means more than 9.5 miles to the gallon, the 38-l road train with 285 kW (380 HP) power rating reached a travel speed of 72.9 km/h — a new record for the "heavies".

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THEOLOGY

Consoling the sad and soothing the restless

On the first page of his 16-volume collected theological works Karl Rahner, 80, makes a comment that is typical of him.

"Is it really right," he asks, "for someone who himself is in a glasshouse always to throw stones, and to do so unfairly?"

"He might for the sake of the issue involved be prepared to run the risk of breaking his own glass."

The glasshouse to which he is referring is, of course, theology, metaphysics or, to spread the net wider, received views of Christianity.

The window-panes are the established theological viewpoints, covered in soot and the dirt of ages. The stone-thrower runs the risk of sitting in the rain for a while.

Not everyone is happy at being out in the cold, least of all the official custodians.

The stone that is thrown is invariably a query starting with the words: "Is it right that . . . ?" Rahner asks it not just in connection with proverbs and truisms but in relation to all established ideas in human and Christian thinking.

In the opening essay of his theological writings he goes on to say: "Today's dogmatism is very orthodox. But it isn't very alive."

In a footnote he wonders whether this orthodoxy is not at times a dead orthodoxy that can be true to the letter because it basically is no longer interested in the entire issue.

Karl Rahner the theologian is a man who after the war personally went begging to raise food donations for undernourished families.

After a triumphant ceremony in honour of his 80th birthday he quietly, embarrassed took once more to the rostrum, this time to ask his audience for donations toward a new motorcycle for a missionary in Africa.

It was a moment that keenly showed him as the man he is: a helper of body and soul, someone who has a simple or surprising solution to problems of hardship, belief, conscience, views or very existence.

He is a genius at disaster relief in any number of categories, and prepared to go to the ends of the earth in his quest.

He has between 3,000 to 4,000 publications to his name, including paperback books with print runs of over a million.

Yet he is quite prepared to give a hearing to anyone who buttonholes him in the street and seems to have any amount of time on his hands whenever pastoral work is involved.

He has helped countless worried people and wounded hearts, individuals who have felt put to disadvantage by the Church and disappointed by God, to regain access to God and creation.

Creation may at times be dreadful, the Gospel may at times be difficult, the Church may at times be irksome. But Rahner has enabled them to reforge links and return to the fold.

He has consoled the sad, taught the ignorant, set the errant right and counselled the doubters. He has soothed the restless and accomplished everything pastoral work can hope to achieve.

He has enabled people to come to terms with what seemed to be an intolerable reality, to accept everything that

seemed worthy of acceptance and to object to everything that could not be tolerated.

That indeed is the quintessence of his political theology, which is why Rahner as a theologian and a priest is also one of the most effective psychotherapists one could imagine.

That is his role for the many people who turn their backs on established religion. He is an unusual teacher of devotion to a curable reality.

Why do so many laymen, reluctant believers and benevolent non-believers, why do so many scientists and doctors, so many researchers in all manner of subjects and ordinary men, women and children so love and honour a man who expects them to undergo mental hardship?

He is a man who is as cordial and confidence-inspiring as an experienced family doctor used to be, or a pious but good-natured wise old bird of a country priest.

He is a fellow-human who has had his share of life, a scholar who knows what scholarship is, a man who knows how to set thought processes in motion, trigger problem consciousness and ask questions so difficult only a child could pose them.

He is also able to answer them from the depths of a unique mind. But he is likewise a confidence-inspiring listener

who condemns no-one and finds something positive in even the most negative situation in spite of the fact that he is not a man to mince his words.

He is a theologian who wants nothing more than to understand as well as possible what Christian belief is and what it isn't.

He is a Christian whose simplicity of heart is that of a man who thinks and lives the message of the Gospels.

What is so special about Rahner's theology? He is unique in the way he tries to follow the other person's thought patterns.

He tries to delve as deeply as possible into the unstated prerequisites of what his opposite number thinks and says.

He tries to understand why a Marxist, an atheist, a scientist, a psychoanalyst or an average person thinks and feels the way he does, and how he feels.

He doesn't try to disprove or correct the other person but to follow what he or she thinks and feels and pinpoint what makes them tick.

From this point he aims at an opening to the sum-total of which every individual experience and every individual person forms a part.

The way he sets about it is attractive because he never tries to iron out difficulties with the heavy hand of inquisitorial apologetics.

He teaches patience with contradictions. The honesty with which he confronts a problem and the disarming simplicity of his critical acumen are what earn him so much confidence.

His guileless, innocent attitude has at times led to a Papal ban on the publication of his work, but it also earned him the confidence of another guileless man, Pope John XXIII.



Karl Rahner . . . warning about his house.

Rahner, a Jesuit, likewise enjoys the confidence of many bishops throughout the world who have studied his works at the Vatican Council and asked him for advice.

His qualities have attracted research scientists from all over the world and many subjects, and also students and even children.

He has published a collection of letters in answer to young people.

His ability to talk as a partner to wise men and fools, spanning abysses of difficulty in arriving at understanding, due to his gift of being able to talk to wearing other people's shoes.

That, according to an old Indian proverb, is the basis of all understanding.

Albert Götsch

(Hörselbacher Zeitung, 8 March 1983)

The late Martin Niemöller: U-boat to pulpit



Martin Niemöller . . . controversialal leader.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

He outlined his progress in a 1934 book entitled *Vom U-Boot zur Kanzel* (From U-Boat to Pulpit). It was written at a time when he had already undergone the decisive change that was to mark his later life.

As a young Berlin clergyman he welcomed Hitler as the saviour of the fatherland. In the March 1933 general election he voted Nazi.

But the Third Reich's anti-Church attitude and anti-Semitic measures soon prompted him to spearhead Protestant resistance.

He set up an emergency association of

Protestant clergymen and emerged as the motive force behind the Confessional Church, which laid down its theological groundwork in the May 1934 Barmen Declaration.

On 25 January 1934, at a reception at the Reich Chancellery, there was a dramatic clash between Niemöller and Hitler that led to the clergyman's first dismissal.

He was later arrested, in 1937, sent to Sachsenhausen and Dachau concentration camps, in 1938 and 1941, as a political prisoner of the Führer's.

In 1934 Niemöller had told Hitler: "We are not worried about the Church. We are worried about the Third Reich." "That," said Hitler, "is a worry you must leave to me."

On being freed in 1945 Niemöller headed the Church in many capacities. At the same time he was co-author of the Stuttgart Confession of Faith, which helped to pave the way for the return of German Protestants to the community of world churches.

Yet even in those days his admission of collective German guilt upset many fellow-countrymen.

God, he felt, had disarmed the German people. He became an uncompromising pacifist.

In 1959 he described training as a soldier and for military leadership as a variety of professional crime. The Bonn Defence Ministry sued for damages.

Nuclear armament, he said, was a blasphemy of living God.

Views differed on Martin Niemöller until his dying day, but he will be remembered, for better or for worse, as a challenge to his Church and to individual Protestants.

The Protestant Church in Germany honoured him as a "courageous and incorruptible witness to the gospel."

Chaus-Dietrich Möhrle (Rheinische Post, 8 March 1983)

THE ARTS

New Stuttgart museum ranks with the best

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The completion of Stuttgart's *Neue Staatsgalerie* marks the high-point of post-war Germany's museum boom.

Only the combined Wallraf-Richartz-Ludwig Museum, now being built in Cologne, is likely to overshadow the Stuttgart gallery.

Germany's states and municipalities have long been competing to come up with the best and most spectacular museum or art gallery.

As a result, Germany's museums can be compared with good museums anywhere.

The motives behind this loosening of public sector cash vary from state to state.



It should hardly be necessary to stress that the attractiveness of an economic contribution is also determined by a functioning museum, especially in an era of growing leisure time when the popularity of museums outstrips even that of mass sports.

The frequently raised objection that such showy projects serve personal and party glorification and prestige considerations can be ignored.

Any electoral gains to be achieved by such spectacular projects are nullified by the opposition's budgetary watchdogs.

To rank at the top in matters of art promotion might sound good but it does not impress all voters. In fact, there is more likelihood that a certain stinginess would attract more votes.

There is one aspect that should not be overlooked. Baden-Württemberg has long been regarded as having an anti-art mentality, and there are historic examples to substantiate this.

The group, one of the unique times of the museum's Picasso collection, stands almost by itself. The idea was to suitably "stage" the sculpture, as Peter Beyre puts it.

Selected works by Henri Matisse, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, Karl Schmidt-Rottluff, Edgar

Wolfgang Rainer (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 9 March 1984)

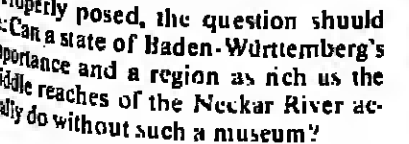
Other museums were built around huge private collections amassed during the *Wirtschaftswunder*. The best known of these are the Sprengel Museum in Hanover and the Ludwig Museums in Aachen and Cologne.

The new gallery has cost the state of Baden-Württemberg well over DM90m. The complex, complete with theatre, designed by the British architect James Stirling, has just been officially opened by Baden-Württemberg's Prime Minister Oskar Späth.

The mere fact that the museum's design during the war, especially the *Kampfenzenpalais* that burned out in 1944, had to be replaced does not justify such a huge investment.

Nor can the question as to whether Stuttgart needs such a pompous museum be settled by saying that architectural and aesthetic considerations made this mandatory.

Properly posed, the question should be: Can a state of Baden-Württemberg's importance and a region as rich as the middle reaches of the Neckar River actually do without such a museum?



Stuttgart Staatsgalerie: the Oskar Schlemmer room

(Photo: Hannes Kilian)



The *Neue Staatsgalerie* . . . not just a matter of collecting and exhibiting art (Photo: Kraufmann, Freigang, Reg. Pils. Stuttgart Nr. B 30 747)

Both architectural landmark and home for collections

NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

The controversial *Neue Staatsgalerie* in Stuttgart which has just been opened to the public is being hailed as a major cultural achievement.

The museum will both be a suitable home for the huge and significant collection of modern art and an architectural landmark, says its director, Peter Beyre.

British architect James Stirling designed the building which cost about DM90m and is the largest post-war cultural institution in Baden-Württemberg.

A visitor wandering through the 15 rooms of the U-shaped gallery is confronted by some of the major items as he sets out: From the life-sized figures of Oskar Schlemmer's Triadic Ballet set on high plinths, the eye is attracted by Pablo Picasso's sculpture *The Bathers*.

The group, one of the unique times of the museum's Picasso collection, stands almost by itself. The idea was to suitably "stage" the sculpture, as Peter Beyre puts it.

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Stuttgart Staatsgalerie: the Oskar Schlemmer room

(Photo: Hannes Kilian)

vard Munch, Hans Arp und Willi Baumeister have been arranged in a loose chronological order and spread over several thousand square metres.

The arrangement is meant to invite the visitor to take his time studying them. Thus, for instance, Max Beckmann's *Resurrection* hangs entirely by itself on a large white wall with a comfortable leather sofa in front of it.

What Beyre describes as "one of the most beautiful rooms" has been set aside for works by Oskar Schlemmer and Piet Mondrian.

Joseph Benys has a room entirely to himself. It contains some of his spectacular works made of lard, plaster of Paris and beeswax. A day before the museum opened, Bauys made a point of putting the finishing touches to the exhibits.

The annex to the Old Stuttgart State Gallery (opened in 1843) was intended by James Stirling as "a series of incidents."

In the catalogue for the opening of the gallery, the controversial architect describes his building as a collage of traditional and new elements.

He says he hopes that the cultural institution will evoke the thought association "museum" in the viewer and that the building will become a city landmark.

In an effort to prevent the impression of a "monumental quarry" the architect alternated walls of natural stone with glaringly lacquered metal structures.

The mixture of old and new makes for some surprise effects. Costly travertine rubs shoulders with a concrete arch.

The contrast is particularly stark in the roofless inner courtyard. Having gone through a modern orange revolving door, the visitor is faced with a massive pillared structure reminiscent of the entrance to a mausoleum.

An observant viewer will also be startled by the unusual pillar in the entrance hall, supporting the ceiling like a sharpened pylon.

The back of the museum has some resemblance to the Centre Pompidou in Paris: There are huge, thrusting ventilation pipes to blue and green.

Another "architectural quotation" is the glass elevator, which is likely to thrill visiting school classes.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 9 March 1984)

■ ANIMALS

Scientists try to ease the lot of the beleaguered North Sea seal

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Between 25 and 30 seal pups a year that have lost their parents are looked after in Norddeich on the Federal Republic of Germany's North Sea coast.

Found in summer, they are cared for by the seal breeding and research station and released in autumn.

The research unit also tries to monitor the lives of North Sea seals, now few in number, and keep track of the risks they run. Biologist Michael Stede, a scientific adviser at the unit, has outlined his findings to a group of Social Democratic Euro-MPs.

The seal is apparently endangered by a specific shortfall in its biological evolution. Unlike other mammals, the newborn seal pup lacks a point where its umbilical cord is intended to snap.

As a result, its navel area is extremely sensitive.

That would not normally be unduly problematic. Salt water disinfects wounds, and they heal well.

Seal pups are good swimmers but they badly need rest (which helps the wound to heal) because their circulation is initially still that of the fetus.

Peace and quiet have long been scarce commodities along the North Sea coast. There are millions of holidaymakers for one.

Many go out by boat specially to see the seal banks. Some seaside resorts advertise the seals as one of their attractions.

The seal banks can also be overcrowded, which private pilots do to excess, as do low-flying military aircraft.

Nature has not yet been able to accustom itself to engine noise. Seals are shocked by it. The pressure inside their

bodies increases and they jerk about in pain. The sandbanks being covered in broken glass and other man-made waste, the seals' sensitive navels are easily torn. Herr Stede and his associates have found traces of seals' blood spilt as a result all over the sandbanks. The mudflats are polluted by coastal effluent and overfertilized due to over-intensive agriculture. So many pathogenic micro-organisms flourish. Seals' wounds are no longer able to heal. They are infected and inflamed. Their entire bellies can be torn open, with intestines spilling out and tearing.

Ten to 15 per cent of North Sea seals have been found by the Norddeich seal-watchers to have navel injuries. The eutrophication of the water means not only that it is rich in dissolved nutrients, shallow and seasonally deficient in oxygen. It also means that the fish that live in it are rife with parasites. The larvae of the parasites flourish in the overfertilized water.

Fish affected include the herring, which is the seal's staple diet.

Stede has found in autopsies of seals at Cuxhaven veterinary department that in some cases their hearts and lungs have been riddled with worms.

Seals may be used to living with



Rescuing seal pupa from civilization

(Photo: dpa)

worms but cardiac worms emit as metabolic products toxins the seals can only withstand in limited amounts.

Seals that live off the estuaries of major rivers have been found to have heavy metals from effluent enriched in their tissue.

Seals' livers have been found to contain up to 259 parts per million of mercury. Five pups' hair is contaminated. It has a mercury count of between 15 and 20 parts per million (as against up to 97 for adults).

Other toxins, such as polychlorinated biphenyls, affect the ovaries and procreation.

Norddeich and other research units keep a careful check on the situation. A ban on hunting seals is in force too, so

Continued on page 13



Wolf cuba... will they prove us wrong? (Photo: dpa)

Dirk Neumann, a vet and ethologist in Hanau, near Frankfurt, aims to take a closer scientific look at wolf cubs.

He wants to find out whether there is any basis for the Big Bad Wolf of legend and fairy tale.

Eight cubs are shortly due to be born near Hanau and he plans to take some

Investigating the legend of the Big Bad Wolf

home and rear them on fresh milk and baby food.

In an experiment lasting two years he will be checking the learning and curiosity of the ancestor of the dog and comparing it with that of man's best friend.

Dr Neumann, 34, feels his is a unique experiment. He is a keen hunter and dog-handler and had the idea while out hunting.

Hounds spend much of their time outdoors and have, he says, many wolf-like characteristics, whereas domesticated dogs have very little in common with their ancestors.

They subject themselves to their master or mistress in a childlike manner, he says, and have set aside all inhibitions in the course of their lengthy adaptation to life with humans.

The surprising result is that domesticated dogs bite more readily than wolves, having shed the wolf's marked inhibitions and forgotten its wide range of threatening gestures.

This is hard to believe, so widespread and negative are the fairy tales, tales of

RHEINISCHE POST

exploration and adventure in which the wolf is depicted as a wild and predatory animal.

Neumann will hear nothing of such claims. He knows of no case in which a wolf has attacked or killed a human being.

The truth is surely the exact opposite. Man has exterminated the wolf in Central Europe.

He plans to compare his cubs' progress with that of wolf cubs that grow up in the wild with their mothers. He will then know in what behavioural respects free and captive wolves differ.

The survey is intended to reveal how the dog has developed from the wild wolf to the domesticated canine. The cuba will be taught the characteristics that are typical of dogs today.

Holger Pegelow
(Rheinische Post, 9 March 1984)

Drug abuse and role of the 'autobahn vet'

Reports of drug abuse seldom reach the veterinary medicine, where it is particularly rife. A Federal Health Office brochure has now shed light on the seamy side of the business.

Entitled The Grey Market for Veterinary Medicine, it is by Professor Frey, the pharmacological and toxicological laboratory at the Free University School of Veterinary Medicine in West Berlin.

The title may not be very colorful, but the tale he tells is an extremely revealing one of incredible intermingling of business interests, professional pride and the farm lobby.

He says turnover in the grey and illegal veterinary medicine markets is estimated to amount to several hundred million marks.

"Farmers, especially when they are animals in large numbers, are interested in cutting veterinary costs and have the drugs they need at hand."

The local vet is usually only called when a farmer's own attempts to treat sick animals have failed.

Coming by drugs is child's play. Farmers often use vets as suppliers. They can order straight from the manufacturer and supply the farmer.

If one vet refuses to deliver the goods another will surely oblige. In other cases vets under contract to drug or food firms are used as a "legal" source of what is required.

These vets are known in the trade as "autobahn vets." They often work over a state. It is hard to prove but haven't carried out an inspection as are thus in breach of the Drugs Act.

There are said to be autobahn vets who cater for about 1,000 different farmers and do up to 12M70,000 a month turnover.

A weak link in the chain, Professor Frey writes, are fodder firms that put admixture of drugs into fodder sold for medicinal or curative purposes.

Legally, under veterinary supervision they can add the drug to the product they sell. Illegally they can sell some on the side.

Pharmacists evidently earn good money in this grey market too. Many keep stock of veterinary drugs that are available on prescription only.

They sell them to autobahn vets, which is legal, but they evidently also run countryside mail-order services for fodder manufacturers, which isn't.

The president of the Bavarian Veterinary Council estimates that about 70 per cent of veterinary drugs are sold illegally or semi-legally.

The risks are self-evident. "The economic loss due to inexpert treatment is enormous," Professor Frey writes, "and in the final analysis it is the consumer who foots the bill."

The illegal market is superbly organized. Sales are cash only. Dummy invoices are used. There are secret stores. Goods are shipped in unmarked vehicles. An effective warning system is in operation.

Dealers are specially trained and farmers wouldn't dream of saying to their suppliers are.

The market will only be kept in check, he says, once the police and the courts no longer tend to regard breaches of the Drugs Act as minor offences.

Jochen Ammer
(Die Welt, 29 February 1984)

■ SOCIETY

The arts and the political left: tangent between aggressor and protector

the intellectual on the political left? There must be an opposition party when truth is at stake, a "left wing" in the parliament of scholarship — and that left the arts faculty.

It was not a present day writer or politician who wrote this but one of the immortals in the world of the intellect: Immanuel Kant in his 1798 treatise *Der Streit der Fakultäten* or the dispute between faculties.

Does this not smack of the French Revolution? What Kant had in mind was the division of universities into four departments — a division that has existed since the Middle Ages.

In the scale of values, the theological, law and medical faculties took top place over the arts faculty.

Christian Thomasius, who was the first to lecture in German, one-sidedly

Continued from page 12

the population decline has been reversed.

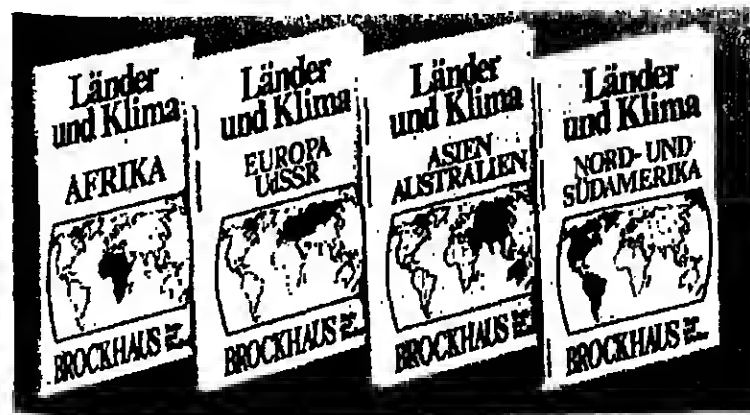
In 1960 there were about 2,000 seals in the North Sea. By 1980 their number was down to roughly 1,200 and has since increased to 1,700.

But seals from elsewhere have joined the natives, Herr Stede says, and been suddenly counted off the German coast.

Martin Urban

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 March 1984)

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys in distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80;

Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80;

Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80;

Europe/U.S.S.R., 241 pp., DM 24.80

Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

impossible due to the terrible experience of the past, all that remains is the left wing variety.

In their *The Academic Mind*, Paul Lazarsfeld and Thielens established that professors were politically further left than most other groups of American society. But their survey included only sociologists.

In their exciting book *The Divided Academy*, Ladd and Lipset proved that the great majority of sociologists and liberal arts scholars hold left-wing-liberal or leftist views while economists, engineers and technicians tend to be conservative.

The findings also apply to Germany. The closer the contact with the professional world, the more conservative the professors.

Schumpeter predicted that the inevitable education boom would churn out more academics than needed and that this would create a "new intellectual class" that is essentially hostile to the state.

Ladd and Lipset hold that this must inevitably happen in all modern societies and that intellectuals could assume the function of society's sordough. But the more sordough, the less society.

There are special reasons for pondering these findings:

- Nowhere is Humboldt's ideal of non-applied research and teaching still as strong as in Germany, and this has led to theoretical topheaviness even at technical universities;

- For instance, while the GDR trains only few people in the liberal arts and many technicians, the bulk of our students are channelled to the arts;

- Our technicians are lumped together with sociologists, who do not want to argue amicably but rule ideologically. All this has caused a list to the left.

Nowhere else are the liberal arts on the one hand and technology and economics, on the other, so alien to each other as in Germany.

Kurt Reumann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 March 1984)

Plan to establish a German history institute in USA

Bonn Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber (CDU) plans to step up international cooperation in the liberal arts.

He told newsmen in Bonn that his government planned to establish a history institute in the USA and a liberal arts institute in Japan.

The history institute is to become operational in 1985 in the Washington D.C. area. He said that this would be finally approved once the Science Council has — as anticipated — approved of the concept drafted by German and American historians.

He stressed that German and American historians have for years been urging that institutional cooperation between the two countries be expanded in this field.

The envisaged institute, staffed by German historians, is to research the close relations and conflicts of the past and promote historical insights on both sides.

The Washington area was chosen because the city's archives contain many original documents relating to Germany's recent past.

Riesenhuber stressed that such an institute would also help correct the lop-

Frankfurter Rundschau

sided picture some Americans have of Germany.

He said that the establishment of a liberal arts institute in Japan was equally important. This would enable our Far East research to provide Germany with an accurate picture of Japan, China and Korea.

The institute is to train Japan experts and generally represent Germany's liberal arts in that country.

To illustrate the difference between Japan's knowledge of Germany and Germany's knowledge of Japan, the Minister said that only 200 Germans have made a point of learning to speak Japanese while 20,000 Japanese are studying German.

Riesenhuber also announced a research programme for the preservation and restoration of endangered buildings of cultural importance in Germany to prevent their destruction — primarily due to pollution.

dpa

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 March 1984)

MEDICINE

Warning against medicines that are not fully tested

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Use of unconventional, insufficiently tested medicines can harm chances of a cure, delegates to the Munich Cancer Congress were told.

Desperate patients sometimes resorted to wonder cures that were mostly nothing of the sort.

The findings were part of a report by the German Cancer Society which set up a commission to study the problem.

The commission reported that many substances were not accepted because of inadequate testing, yet were widely used by doctors.

The problem was worsened by impossible promises by the drug makers, support in many cases by the media, and even evidence from doctors claiming to have proof of cures.

Although the commission, headed by Professors G. A. Nagel (Göttingen) and D. Schmähl (Heidelberg), was trying to avoid fuelling the controversy over these drugs, the conclusions it reached were sobering, to say the least.

Sixty-six per cent of the 59 most important preparations analysed failed to meet legal standards. Tests for effectiveness and harmlessness had either not been made at all or were inadequate.

In some cases, there had been experimental and clinical tests but the commission refused to comment on their quality because its function was not to evaluate the medicines. It was to collect all available data.

This made the report a document in which the gaps were more important than the meagre facts.

And even these facts, according to the commission, were so confusing to make a thorough testing and objective assessment of the claims by the manufacturers impossible.

Reported beneficial effects must therefore be viewed with caution.

A look at the tables on the experimental testing of these preparations, which are made from vegetable matter, organs, natural substances and chemicals, revealed a disastrous situation.

Only three of the preparations had been shown to inhibit the growth of tumours in cell cultures and animal experiments. In many cases, no tests at all were carried out by the manufacturers and nothing is known about the effects of these substances, their toxic, carcinogenic, genetic and similar harmful properties.

This means that none of the medicines had gone through the proper procedures before being used on humans. Their effectiveness was not demonstrated.

This is one of the peculiarities of German drug laws which allow unconven-

tional preparations to sidestep the safety provisions.

The serious consequences, especially with cancer drugs, was demonstrated by Professor Nagel in a paper on the special aspects of tumour therapy.

He does not gloss over the difficulties in developing, testing and evaluating cancer drugs, stressing that cancer therapy with drugs is still empirical and largely depends on the experience made with patients.

He stresses that classical cytotoxic variety always destroy healthy cells along with those of the tumour.

This meant that unconventional preparations must also be subjected to stringent tests. The fact that they had relatively few side effects indicated their ineffectiveness.

Hormones in cancer therapy were even riskier because they interfered with the body's regulating mechanisms.

The biological and immunological substances that have become so popular in the past few years were even more dangerous, Professor Nagel says.

Combating cancer cells through the body's own immunological system was complicated process. This immunological reaction was regulated by stimulating and retarding factors. Therefore, anything that boosted the defence could also weaken it.

What happened in each individual case largely depended on the point at which therapy began. This disproved the old contention that biological preparations have either a beneficial effect or none at all but that they could never be harmful.

Despite its reservations about unconventional preparations, the report recommends that they be thoroughly tested if they seem to be promising.

The study has achieved its aim of helping doctors advise their patients. But even so, there remains the temptation for both doctor and patient to try for a cure with these substances.

The commission warns doctors against allowing themselves to be pressured into therapies that are unlikely to help. It also warns patients against using their last financial reserves in hazy questionable or indeed harmful drugs.

Therapy in time is the more important the more sound and tested modern drugs hold the promise of a cure, the report says.

Rainer Flöhl
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 March 1984)

Continued from page 9

breeder development will continue until the technique is commercially viable.

In connection with Kalkar there are contractual ties with Belgium and Holland, and in connection with the Super-Phénix with France and Italy.

But these arrangements expire once the two power stations are completed.

The new agreement puts European cooperation in fast breeder technology on a wider basis. In particular, it includes Britain.

Britain, France and Germany are the three Common Market countries where plans are currently under way for fast breeder reactors in the 1,200-megawatt category.

They are unlikely to be completed before the turn of the century, especially as problems are sure to arise that must be solved before the reactors can go on-line.

But at least there is a guarantee that Europe will not trail behind America, Russia and Japan in this sector.

Herbert Brendel
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 9 March 1984)

Cooperation in fight against cancer

Frankfurter Neue Presse

Heidelberg University and the German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ) have entered a cooperation agreement for the joint fight against cancer.

This will enable DKFZ to carry out patients as part of specific research projects.

The university, on the other hand, have access to expensive DKFZ research and diagnostic equipment.

The agreement, which took months to negotiate, now enables DKFZ to engage in clinical research as well.

Moreover, the university will allow the Centre access to patients' data provided this does not violate legal provisions.

The Research Centre will also be able to assign specific biological patients for observation.

Hospitals will remain in charge of their patients' medical care, meaning that the cooperation agreement will have no immediate effect on the diagnosis and treatment of cancer cases.

The agreement is the result of an orientation of Heidelberg University which wants to become more involved in major private research projects.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 March 1984)

Recognition for work in kidney research

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The New York Heart Association and the American Society for Nephrology have awarded their Homer S. Gey Prize to Professor Eberhard Frömter, Frankfurt University's Physiology Professor.

The prize was made for his outstanding contribution to the understanding of kidney function.

It is worth \$10,000 and was introduced in 1964 to commemorate the American kidney physiologist Homer S. Gey.

Frömter in the second German research competition to win it.

Frömter's main research objective is to shed light on the transport mechanisms that enable certain layers of the stomach, the intestines and the kidneys selectively to absorb and shed water and salts.

He was the first to provide verifiable evidence that these substances are not transported by the epithelium but that they pass through leaky contact points between the cells.

The issue has been controversial since the first microscopic description of these contact points more than 100 years ago. Most German visitors to Britain and Holland come from Baden-Württemberg. They tend to travel in groups, try

LEISURE

Nearly half Germany ready to go on holiday

Most exhibitors at the International Tourist Exchange in West Berlin look forward to brisk business this year. Ninety-four per cent were satisfied with business at the fair this year.

There are few tangible pointers to what business is going to be like in the season ahead, a tourist trade expert explained on the eve of the International Tourist Exchange in West Berlin.

That was why operators, carriers and agents were happy to hear what any one had to say on the subject.

In this case it was the tourist trade review presented by a study group in Berlin, and the tenor of what it had to say was that the worst was over and business was picking up again.

More West Germans planned to go on holiday this year than last, always providing some negative factors or other that no-one or present anticipates do not occur to change the outlook.

Nearly 45 per cent of West Germans at present intend to go on holiday in 1984. Market research has also found out where they plan to go.

Favourite destinations are unchanged. In Germany Bavaria remains unchallenged as front runner, followed by Baden-Württemberg, Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony.

Abroad Italy, Austria and Spain remain ever popular, with Italy coming first and Austria runner-up in absolute terms. Germany itself ranks only third.

The favourite mode of transport continues to be the family car. Nearly 70 per cent of German holidaymakers travel on their own, making their own arrangements.

In 1982 sixteen million Germans went on holiday in foreign countries. Where they went often depended on what sort of people they were, says a tourist study.

A remarkable number of those who visited France were gregarious, mobile youngsters, the kind that have no ties and are not loners and are happy to get to know others.

But on average they spend only 17.3 days in France and manage on a limited budget of DM54 a day.

The overall average for foreign travel is 18.2 days at DM71.90 each. Most money, statistically speaking, is spent by German visitors to Scandinavia.

They are young, single and, for the most part, female. They travel alone and spend some time in Scandinavia. An average stay of 21.4 days each is, after all, over three weeks.

Over a quarter of German visitors to Scandinavia come, incidentally, from Hesse, a state that straddles Germany from Frankfurt to the East German horizon.

The exception are German holidaymakers in Denmark, who make ends meet on a daily budget of a mere DM36.30 each. Over 70 per cent travel in groups, such as families, and 33 per cent rent a holiday cottage.

Sixty-eight per cent are regular visitors to Denmark. Seventy per cent come from north Germany. Ninety-six per cent like the country.

Most German visitors to Britain and Holland come from Baden-Württemberg. They tend to travel in groups, try

Numbers were down only negligibly in 1982, and there were no signs of the crisis many feared might occur at the beginning of last season.

The outlook for the immediate future seems bright. Travel rates highly among the yardsticks by which people judge living standards.

First came housing, food and drink and a car. Then travel, followed by clothing and the arts. Even when times are hard people seldom consider going without an annual holiday.

This promising outlook is echoed by the forecasts made by representatives of countries that are popular holiday destinations.

Nearly all expect the tourist trade to increase by a few per cent. Greece is the exception. This year it expects 13 per cent more German visitors, or roughly 850,000.

Greece is one of the few countries that are planning to improve their tourist infrastructure to any great extent. Most others have no intention of adding to their existing facilities.

Tourism seems to be a barometer of the general view of life West Germans take. Asked how they rate the overall economic situation, about 45 per cent say generally good.

That is almost exactly the same percentage as plan to go on holiday this year.

But the statistics list losers as well as winners. A number of Eastern European countries that used to do well with lowest holidays are not as popular as they used to be.

There has also been a decline in over-

Who goes where — and why 16 million did

on camping holidays and are fairly frugal and unpretentious.

Younger holidaymakers and singles, at 32 and 28 per cent respectively, are underrepresented in Italy, whereas Bavarians, at 30 per cent, have above-average representation.

But apart from these aspects, and excepting South Tyrol, which must be seen as a special case, German holidaymakers in Italy are pretty well average for Germans who go on holiday abroad.

Austria has good reason to be satisfied with its visitors from neighbouring Germany. Older people may, at 39 per cent, be above-average in proportion, but none of us are getting any younger.

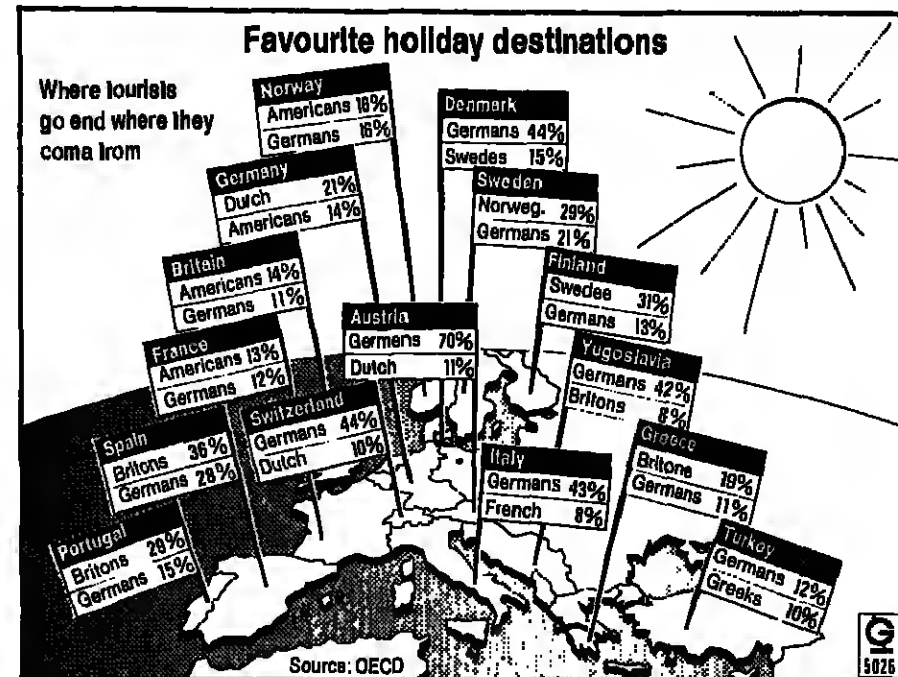
Nearly three out of four German tourists in Austria are married, and nearly two third are regular visitors. They also come evenly from all over Germany.

A large proportion of them would just as soon take their holidays in Germany, and an increasing number may well do so. But most people like Austria and visit it regularly, if not necessarily every year.

German holidaymakers overseas are mostly (more than 40 per cent) young and single. They are not necessarily particularly well-to-do. Trainees (21 per cent) and low-income groups (13 per cent) are overrepresented.

Surprisingly few Germans who travel further afield than Europe come from North Rhine-Westphalia and Bavaria. Yugoslavia are mainly male (56 per cent). Nearly 40 per cent are single and 53 per cent are under 30.

They mainly travel in groups, often go



seas travel inasmuch as holidaymakers in this category are included in statistics.

But this is due less to lack of interest than to the way people travel. Globetrotters are increasingly travelling on their own and dispensing with the services of a tour operator.

The findings are not sensational, but they demonstrate a stability many will not have expected. Tourism has shown itself to be a reliable economic factor.

The number of West Germans who go on holiday has remained remarkably constant over the past decade. In 1975 there were 25 million, in 1983 26.2 million German tourists.

They correspond to roughly 55 per cent of Germans aged over 14, and it is largely a matter of personal viewpoint whether the figures are taken to be stable or stagnating.

Statistically speaking, there will be 6.4 million West Germans who don't go on holiday.

Hans Bensmann
(Rheinische Post, 7 March 1984)

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Younger holidaymakers and singles, at 32 and 28 per cent respectively, are underrepresented in Italy, whereas Bavarians, at 30 per cent, have above-average representation.

But apart from these aspects, and excepting South Tyrol, which must be seen as a special case, German holidaymakers in Italy are pretty well average for Germans who go on holiday abroad.

Austria has good reason to be satisfied with its visitors from neighbouring Germany. Older people may, at 39 per cent, be above-average in proportion, but none of us are getting any younger.

Nearly three out of four German tourists in Austria are married, and nearly two third are regular visitors. They also come evenly from all over Germany.

A large proportion of them would just as soon take their holidays in Germany, and an increasing number may well do so. But most people like Austria and visit it regularly, if not necessarily every year.

German holidaymakers overseas are mostly (more than 40 per cent) young and single. They are not necessarily particularly well-to-do. Trainees (21 per cent) and low-income groups (13 per cent) are overrepresented.

Surprisingly few Germans who travel further afield than Europe come from North Rhine-Westphalia and Bavaria. Yugoslavia are mainly male (56 per cent). Nearly 40 per cent are single and 53 per cent are under 30.

They mainly travel in groups, often go

More people are taking shorter breaks

DIE WELT

The trend toward short break holidays has opened up a secondary market in the Federal Republic of Germany, a survey reveals.

It is a cross-section poll of 2,000 West Germans by the BAT leisure research institute, Hamburg.

Its findings were outlined by the institute's research director, sociologist and educationist Hans W. Opaschowski.

Last year roughly one in two West Germans aged over 14 took one or more short breaks. The shorter the break, the more expensive the holiday, Professor Opaschowski says.

Day trips remain the preserve of pensioners, who continue to make up 53 per cent of tourists in this category.

One billion day trips a year are made in the Federal Republic, and with average spending at DM14 a head that means expenditure totalling DM14bn.

Last year was a record year for last-minute bookings, indicating a fundamental change in outlook on holidays. People are travelling more often, for shorter periods of time, and doing so with greater self-assurance.

The secondary holiday market, comprising trips of up to five days, has caught up with the traditional annual holiday. Operators will need to come up with some bright ideas, the professor says. Otherwise the new market will pass them by.

The survey also shows that holiday habits have partly changed as a result of changes in the economic situation. For 30 per cent of last year's short breakers, day, weekend and short trips took the place of a longer holiday.

That means roughly seven million people over 14 changed their holiday habits against the background of economic trends.

A further 13.6 million West Germans over 14 didn't go on holiday at all. They either kept on working for job reasons or did holiday work, paid or unpaid, in the do-it-yourself category for friends and relations.

Peter Zerbe
(Die Welt, 9 March 1984)

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